

CAPE GIRARDEAU TRIBUNE

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IT IS YOUR DUTY TO VOTE.

A reader of The Tribune writes to inquire whether an effort will be made this year to prevent voters from casting their ballots. The author of this communication hides his identity under the signature of "A Reader."

Of course no effort will be made to prevent qualified voters exercising their right to cast their ballots. Every one not only is entitled to vote, but this is one year when every legal voter should cast his ballot.

The erroneous impression that Missourians would be denied the right of suffrage this year, was due to the announcement made some time ago that foreigners who had not completed their naturalization would not be permitted to vote. This rule should have been in effect years ago, but it will not interfere with qualified voters.

The contest this year differs only slightly from other years, except where national issues are involved. A candidate running for a county office this year had nothing but his record and his political faith to recommend him. It will be just as legal to scratch your ballot this year as it was four years ago.

The war has been brought into the campaign unnecessarily. Both parties played an equal part in the declaration of war and have worked together in its prosecution. We believe that President Wilson should be supported, whether the war lasts ten years or ends next week. In this congressional district, Joe J. Russell is being opposed by Judge Edward D. Hays. Both are loyal Americans and both will contribute their best efforts for the best interest of their country. A vote for either is a vote for a good American.

Judge Seden P. Spencer and Joseph W. Folk differ only in politics. One is just as patriotic as the other, and the prosecution of the war will not be disturbed by the election of either.

With these facts clearly in mind the voters in this section of the state may go to the polls on November 5 considering only local candidates. It is just a matter of politics. If you would vote for a pup, if a candidate on your ticket, you will vote for your party's ticket whether the candidates are good or bad. If you believe in electing the best men on both tickets, you will scratch this year just as you have been doing in the past.

But it is your duty to vote. No one can deprive you of that privilege, and vote just as you deem best.

IN FLANDERS FIELD.

A national crisis usually inspires someone to write a poem or create a martial air that lives throughout the ages. America and Americans have played important parts in this respect in the epochs that have passed. "The Star Spangled Banner," "America," "Dixie," and "Marching Through Georgia," are associated with periods of national stress in the United States.

The present crisis has not produced an American song or poem that will live. The only words that can be associated with the world-wide war that will long survive, were written by John McCrae, a Canadian physician who entered the conflict in its early stages, and who has since died on the battle fields of France. He was only a doctor at home, but under the excitement of battle, he wrote a poem that will perpetuate his memory. "In Flanders Field," is the caption of his lines. These verses have been printed in every land, and in the countries allied with Canada and Great Britain, they have won a place among the classics. John McCrae's appealing words follow:

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you we go, failing hands we throw,
The torch, the banner, the sword,
The blood, the sweat, and the tears,
We are not vain, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

GERMANY'S NEW NOTE.

The new German peace message, although labeled the voice of the German people comes from the pen of Foreign Minister Solf, who was appointed by the Kaiser with the approval of the Reichstag.

In his note he declares that a new German government has been created in Germany by the German people. But as the Kaiser occupies his former rank, with this Cabinet and his Reichstag unchanged, it is not likely that President Wilson will accept this change as a victory for democracy.

If Maximilian Harden, the famous German writer, were to appeal to the United States in the name of the German people, he would receive a welcome ear, but the Prince Maximilian, who proposed peace to President Wilson is a Kaiser agent laboring only to preserve the Kaiser's crown.

Minister Solf says the Reichstag, made up of the same men who declared war and have been in charge of its prosecution, speaks for the new government of Germany, representing the German people. Bol—she—vik!

It is true that Germany made additional concessions, and this note, coupled with those that preceded it, indicate that the German government wants peace. But the Kaiser's henchmen are only mocking the German people by proclaiming they are in charge of the new German government. If the German people had a voice in the formation of the new government, they would eliminate the Kaiser, replace the Reichstag and the German cabinet.

The old order of things in Germany cannot change until the people of Germany take charge, and Minister Solf cannot convince the United States that he speaks for the German people. If he can hoodwink his people and at the same time induce the Allies to accept his terms of peace, he will not only have saved his military machine from a decisive defeat, but he will have retained the throne for the Kaiser.

It was the Emperor who declared that peace could only come by a decisive victory of arms. He then believed his troops would conquer instead of being conquered. He is now confronted with a victorious army at his gates, and is willing to accept a peace by negotiation. When he accepts an unconditional surrender, he will have peace and the German people will get a peaceful government. But as long as the Kaiser continues to rule Germany, that nation and the other nations of the world must sleep with a gun beside the bed and a finger on the trigger.

THE DUTIES OF THE LABOR BOARD.

The United States employment service is "getting down to cases" in finding unskilled labor for essential war work. It has served notice that employment that is simply personal service or for personal pleasure will not be regarded as war work.

Also the employment service makes an appeal to automobile owners to release chauffeurs, whenever possible, and to consider well before they buy accessories for their machines, whether they need the work required to produce them as much as the country needs it to help win the war.

In an authorized interview, Nathan M. Smyth, assistant director general of the United States employment service, gives the program and purpose of that department as follows:

"The community labor boards are charged with the responsibility of determining the methods which shall govern the employment service in attempting to recruit for war work men from industries which are not directly connected with the prosecution of the war. The power to determine priority among industries and to close up nonessential industries by shutting off supplies rests with the war industries board.

"The United States employment service will follow the priorities determined by the priorities board of the war industries board, and the employment service through all its agencies will keep in systematic and constant co-operation with the man power and material program.

"It is within the province of each community labor board to list those nonwar industries in its community which will first be called upon to contribute men to war work.

"This does not mean that such industries will be compelled to close up or to discharge their male employees at once, but that with as much speed as may be necessary to meet the national emergency, they will release male workers.

"We may as well face the facts. Much work essential to our program is being seriously retarded by lack of unskilled labor. In this situation it is obviously wrong to have able-bodied men continuing to sell candy, cigars and like articles, to be doing work in shops and stores which might with reasonable effort on the part of the employers be entrusted to women, and to be dancing attendance in clubs, barber shops, soft-drink establishments, bowling alleys, dancing academies and elsewhere.

"Our war industries are suffering severely for lack of skilled mechanics. It therefore becomes a burden upon the conscience of every person who employs a chauffeur to determine whether such employment is necessary or merely for the gratification of personal pleasure.

"Moreover, every owner of an automobile should realize that every time he spends five dollars for automobile accessories, supplies or repairs, he is in effect determining whether the working energies of the country shall be devoted to winning the war or to his own personal uses.

"The time has come when, from the standpoint of conservation of labor, we must all of us limit our expenses to those things which are essential."

Authors And Their Famous Work

Shelley wrote "Queen Mab" at 18. Goldsmith finished "The Deserted Village" at 42. Mohammed began the Koran at 35. Josephus published his "Wars of the Jews" at 56. Keats wrote his "Endymion" at 22. Lamartine's poems appeared when the poet was 30.

Disraeli wrote "Vivian Grey" at 21. Persius is thought to have written his satires at 45. Heine published his first songs at 23. Thackeray was 36 when "Vanity Fair" appeared.

Seneca wrote "De Beneficiis" after 50. Lord Bacon wrote the "Novum Organum" at 41. Swift wrote the "Tale of a Tub" at 37. Tacitus finished the first part of his history at 50.

Richardson published "Pamela" at 51. David is said to have written his first psalm at 18. Racine wrote the "Andromache" at 28. Homer is said to have composed the Iliad after 60.

Paley wrote the "Horae Paulinae" at 47. Bryant was 19 when made famous by "Thanatopsis." Coleridge published "Christabel" at 44. Solomon is said to have collected the Proverbs at 50.

Pliny finished "The German War" at 31. Baxter wrote the "Saint's Everlasting Rest" at 34. Luther wrote his ninety-five theses at 34. Dante finished the "Divina Commedia" at about 51.

Poe wrote "The Raven" in his 36th year. Von Ranke finished his "History of the Popes" at 29. Confucius began his religious works at 30. George Eliot was 39 when "Adam Bede" was printed.

Owen Meredith published "Lucile" at 29. Fichte wrote the famous "Wissenschaftslehre" at 32. Machiavelli completed "The Prince" at 45. Robert Browning wrote "The Ring and the Book" at 57.

Butler wrote "Hudibras" after he was 60. Samuel Johnson published "London" when he was 29. Shakespeare wrote his first play at about 24. The Bucolics of Virgil were written between 43 and 47.

Sterne published "Tristram Shandy" at 46. Thomas a Kempis wrote the "Imitation of Christ" at 34. Boileau wrote his first satirical poems at 24. Joseph Addison's first essays appeared when he was 29.

Corneille wrote "Mélite," his first drama, at 21. John Bunyan finished the "Pilgrim's Progress" at 50. Calvin published his "Psychopannychia" at 25. The Robbers, by Schiller, made the author famous at 23.

Spencer published the "Faerie Queene" at 38. Hannah More wrote "The Search After Happiness" at 28. It is said that Horace wrote his first odes at 23. Martial is said to have written epigrams before he was 20.

Sheridan wrote his "School for Scandal" at 26. Voltaire's first tragedy came out when the author was 22. Sir Thomas More finished his "Utopia" at 73. Adam Smith published "The Wealth of Nations" at 55.

Livy is said to have finished his "Annals" at 50.

Take It From Father

SON, I haven't much to tell you. I have learned that good advice is a prescription which but few of us will take. And my long and windy arguments might forsake you in a crisis. And besides you've got your own career to make. I have just this bit of counsel which may help you go the distance. With no useless or unnecessary stop. As you mingle in the melee of the struggle for existence. Don't you ever try to argue with a cop!

There are plenty of adventures which a man may get away with. Though the world proclaim them hopeless from the start. You may find a whirling buzz-saw is a pretty thing to play with. And at times a Bengal tiger has a heart. Youth is always doing wonders and forevermore achieving. While the sages sneer and prophesy a flop. But there are some final limits. It's a fact that's worth believing. So don't ever try to argue with a cop!

You might swim the Whirlpool Rapids, you might butt your way through granite. You might set the Mississippi all aflame. But debating with policemen—take a tip from dad, and can it—For the issue is infallibly the same. You are licked before you've started with your futile protestations. So just do the way he tells you, on the hop. And unless you have a fancy for a jail's accommodations. Don't you ever try to argue with a cop! —Berton Braley, in Saturday Evening Post.

Somewhere in the U. S. A.



TO SAVE FUEL IN HOT AIR FURNACE

Rules Given Out by U. S. Fuel Administrator for Illinois.

Joseph Harrington, United States fuel administrator for Illinois, has issued the following rules for handling hot-air furnaces, steam and hot water plants in the interest of fuel economy:

1. Check draft in stovepipe near the turn damper, as this controls largely the rate at which the fire burns, depending not at all upon the opening and closing of the cooling door.

2. The turn damper should fit loosely within the pipe, same to be kept partly closed in all mild periods—opened wide in the cold.

3. Use slide damper in cooling door only for elimination of gases from soft or bituminous coal after the addition of fresh fuel.

4. Turn extra air into pipe for checking of general draft, same furnishing necessary oxygen for the consumption of gases. Open only draft in ashpit door for more rapid burning.

5. Heat pipes in cellar thoroughly wrapped to prevent loss by radiation.

6. With grates flat a short, quick stroke of shaker for sifting of ashes, with glow only to be shown in most severe weather.

7. Avoid poking of fire bed to save the causing of draft holes.

8. Additional coal to low fire before shaking.

9. Storm windows and storm doors for economy.

10. Temperature generally at 68 degrees or less, except for invalids or children. Unoccupied rooms cooler, with use of thermometers recommended.

11. Wasteful to allow unusual drop of temperature at night.

12. Bedrooms should carry lower temperatures than ones used for general living.

13. Two pans or jars of water at registers or radiators for moisture in home.

14. Study system for your home. Fuel economy serving to warm the shivering boys in France.

What It Costs Uncle Sam to Draft Men Into Army

Figures compiled from the records of the last draft show that it cost the government almost exactly \$5 for each man drafted. All but seven cents of this amount represents the expense of the draft boards. In comparison with this it is interesting to learn that the volunteer system of recruiting cost \$24.48 per man in 1914; \$19.14 in 1915, and \$28.95 between July, 1906, and April, 1917. These latter figures, however, included the recruit's traveling expenses and the cost of his subsistence prior to acceptance.

Highest Radio Aerial.

The highest radio aerial in the world, the cables of a captive balloon, is in use at the New York navy yard. It was announced that the yard had been in communication with the wireless station at Arcadia, Cal.

Respect Other People's Property. Attention to other people's property adds to the national wealth. The idea seems to have gotten abroad that wealth is purely a personal matter. To a certain extent that is true. But wealth produces for the common good. The facts show that not dire poverty but growth and development is the occasion of discontent. You can do your part in the upward march of progress by teaching men that every property loss brings calamity on the community. And the principle works both ways. Men often sow for the other man what they themselves reap. Be a constructionist and learn to respect other people's property.

Germany And The Dye Problem

(By E. M. JONES)

The recent Chemical Show in New York filled the Grand Central Palace, and it was perhaps the greatest exhibit of the achievements of American brains ever collected under a single roof. The Show demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of the scientific world, which found its way to the place, that the things Germany has held as a mortal sin for half a century or longer, belong to her no more—for Germany can make her own potash for all we care on this side of the waters. When it comes to the manufacture of dyes the Du Pont's have demonstrated that they have a newly established industry that will set us free forever from dependence upon German dyes.

The name Du Pont, and powder, are almost synonymous to the general public; but the Du Pont's have been making big inroads into American industry aside from munitions. It is mighty interesting to know that this tremendous enterprise is preparing to discount the reconstruction period by preparing a way to utilize its great capital and the services of its 75,000 employees—65,000 of whom are engaged in war work—when the munitions of peace supplant the munitions of war.

It is only a step over the back fence from the bases from which most of the high explosives are obtained as by products of the coking industry to the same sources from which are obtained the bases from which are manufactured the intermediates and finally the dyes so much needed to supply practically every other industry. And in the big Show the biggest end of the exhibit was of American dyes. It was conclusively demonstrated that the question "what can be produced" belongs entirely in the past tense; and it is far more interesting to learn the truth as to what is produced? The answer to this latter phase of the

situation within the industry shows that as good dyes are being produced in sufficient quantities right now to meet the demands, as are needed, and that they are made in America. The dye manufacturers have been having considerable trouble with textile manufacturers who have insisted on using the dyes made for wool on cotton, and dyes intended for silk on wool. This sort of bungling has reflected considerably upon American dyes, and has been responsible for most of the criticism that has been so freely made. But the difficulty has been only temporary, and it has been practically remedied.

The great crowds that gathered to witness the victories of the American chemists had the satisfaction to behold the dye manufacturing processes in operation; and color for color, it was demonstrated that the home dyes exposed to sunlight and weather, are in every way equal to the foreign equivalent. It is an interesting co-incident that the same great firm of Du Pont that has shot our enemies full of ole in wartime has been the leader in perfecting on a big scale the dye-making industry, which is to continue to shoot disappointment into Germany long years after the struggles of battle are over. It has all along been claimed that Germany's dyestuff industry was to be a thing to bargain with for international commercial advantages, and it was to be an earnest that the world once more at peace must carry resume business relations with her. Further, it was a source of large income and a source of still larger prestige. The duplication of this industry in America must prove very disquieting to the people over the Rhine.

American chemists and American manufacturers are winning big battles for their country, and our industrial independence has become assured for all time.

LAUGHS FOR ALL

No Thought of Self. "Tosh writes that he's fighting hard for a speedy victory," remarked Tarnor Cornetssel. "Yes," commented his wife, "that boy's got the right spirit. He's going to do his duty and wind up the war, although he knows perfectly well that as soon as it's over he'll have to go right back to school."

Wants Credit.

Bacon—What's old closestst holier for? Egbert—Someone told him he must give until it hurts. Bacon—Well, Egbert—He just gave up a dollar for charity. Bacon—Well, \$1 doesn't hurt. Egbert—No, but he wants to give the people the impression that it does.

The Death Rate. Statistically inclined Tourist—What is the death rate here? Native—Same as it is everywhere else—one death for every inhabitant.

Great, but Not Up to Date.

Old Colonel Eve positively refused to wear corset-covers. Hannibal did not use tobacco in any form. Peter the Hermit never spent a cent for phonograph records. Gustavus Adolphus would not patronize the parcel post. Goliath absolutely declined to don R. V. D's. Genghis Khan preferred the steps to the elevator. Doctor Johnson would not put his feet in an automobile. Moses had an unconquerable aversion to motorcycles. Nero couldn't be persuaded to buy an electric fan.

Pay of Y. M. C. A. Men.

The pay of Y. M. C. A. men in the cantonment service depends on their previous earnings. It is not greater than they have previously been receiving and does not exceed \$2.00, even though they have been earning more than that. There is an allowance of \$75 for their own expenses and an additional allowance for their families depending on their previous pay, but not exceeding \$100 a month.